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LANCASTER

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC.,

1951



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LANCASTER

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THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC.,

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J. A. TOMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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TO THE CHAIRMAN
AND MEMBERS OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report on the health of the City for the year 1951.

The number of births during the year was 730, which gives a birth-rate of 14.3 per 1,000 of population as compared with 14.9 for 1950.

The deaths of Infants under 1 year numbered 28, which gives an infantile mortality rate of 38 per 1,000 live births as compared with 49 for 1950.

It is not a bad thing to periodically look back over the years and see what progress, if any, has been made in preserving life and preventing ill-health. Looking back over the interval of half a century one finds that the birth-rate in Lancaster in 1901 was 26.15 per 1,000 of population and the infantile mortality rate for the same year was 190 per 1,000 live births. Clearly babies born to-day have a much better chance of living to a ripe old age than was the case at the beginning of the present century.

With regard to infectious diseases, it is worthy of note that there was only one case of poliomyelitis, so called infantile paralysis, notified. This compares with three notified cases during the year 1950.

There was during the year a remarkable increase in the number of cases of measles—1,255 cases were notified. This was practically as many as had been notified during the previous five years. The cases, however, were mild in character. It is difficult to account for the startling number attacked in this 1951 epidemic, but it is well known that measles assumes epidemic proportions every two or three years.

For the third year in succession we did not have a single case of diphtheria. This satisfactory state of affairs is undoubtedly due to our policy of diphtheria immunisation. I show in the body of this report, under the section " Infectious Diseases," statistical tables relating to immunisation of children under 15 years. These tables show the position regarding children in Lancaster City and children in the Health Division, of which Lancaster City is a constituent part.

This is the second report I have had the honour to present to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and I regret to say, will be my last report, as I have to retire from the post of Medical Officer of Health at the end of June, 1952.

I wish to record my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their kind co-operation and help during my period of office, and also to pay tribute to the loyal and un-failing assistance afforded to me by Mr. F. Shaw, Senior Sanitary Inspector and the staff in the City Health Department.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. TOMB,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Area (in Acres)	5,036
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate), Mid-year 1952 ...	51,220
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books ...	13,565
Rateable Value	£328,048
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,322

					Per 1,000 estimated population.
LIVE BIRTHS.			BIRTH RATE		14.3
Total	374	356			
Legitimate	352	328			
Illegitimate	22	28			

STILL BIRTHS.				
Total	10	9		
Legitimate	9	8		
Illegitimate	1	1		

			Per 1,000 total (live & still births).
STILL BIRTH RATE			25

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Total	16	12
Legitimate	11	11
Illegitimate	5	1

	Per 1,000 live births
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	38

				Per 1,000 estimated population.
DEATHS.			ADJUSTED DEATH RATE	12.6
Males	312			
Females	331			

MATERNAL DEATHS.		Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
All Causes	1	1.34

DEATHS FROM—		
Cancer	103	
Measles	—	
Whooping Cough	—	
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	19	
Other Forms	1	

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

	Live Births				Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		
	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Total		Neo-natal		
	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Live births.	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Live births.	
Year 1951 ...	730	*14.3	643	*12.6	19	25	1	1.34	28	38	21	29	
Year 1950 ...	770	14.9	611	11.8	12	15	1	1.28	38	49	24	31	
„ 1949 ...	827	16.2	598	11.7	20	24	1	1.18	32	39	—	—	
„ 1948 ...	858	17.0	552	10.9	22	25	2	2.27	24	27	—	—	
„ 1947 ...	1030	20.3	614	12.1	26	24	1	0.94	43	41	—	—	
„ 1946 ...	907	18.2	503	10.0	27	28	1	1.07	37	40	—	—	
Avg. 5 years 1946-1950 ...	—	17.3	—	11.4	—	24	—	1.36	—	40	—	—	

* Adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.14)=16.2 per 1,000.
death-rate (comparability factor 0.99)=12.4 per 1,000.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1951.

Causes		Males.	Females.	Total.
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	9	10	19
2.	Tuberculosis, other ...	1	—	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease ...	—	1	1
4.	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections ...	1	—	1
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
8.	Measles ...	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	11	10	21
11.	„ „ Lung, Bronchus ...	15	2	17
12.	„ „ Breast ...	—	8	8
13.	„ „ Uterus ...	—	7	7
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	23	27	50
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	—	1	1
16.	Diabetes ...	2	1	3
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	39	48	87
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina ...	53	25	78
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	4	7	11
20.	Other Heart Disease ...	40	57	97
21.	Other Circulatory Disease ...	5	6	11
22.	Influenza ...	16	32	48
23.	Pneumonia ...	14	11	25
24.	Bronchitis ...	23	12	35
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	7	6	13
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	3	1	4
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	—	2	2
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1	—	1
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	7	—	7
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	1	1
31.	Congenital Malformations ...	2	2	4
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	30	43	73
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	2	2	4
34.	All Other Accidents ...	3	6	9
35.	Suicide ...	—	3	3
36.	Homicide and Operations of War ...	1	—	1
Total Deaths from all causes ...		312	331	643

DEATHS BY WARDS IN 1951.

	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65-75	75-80	80+	Total.
Castle ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	20	8	8	52
John o'Gaunt ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	26	21	27	21	109
Park ...	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	20	26	19	24	97
Queen's ...	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	13	10	14	11	57
St. Anne's ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	14	15	10	8	53
Scotforth ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	17	25	17	14	84
Skerton East ...	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	23	23	10	14	81
Skerton West ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	25	40	15	16	110
Total ...	28	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	14	24	149	180	120	116	643

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Royal Lancaster Infirmary	120
Bay View Hospital	68
Lancaster Moor Hospital	21
Lancaster Pulmonary Hospital	3
Lancaster and District Isolation Hospital	5
Nazareth House	6
Royal Albert Hospital	—
Westhaven Nursing Home	—
Hospitals, etc., outside the area ..	26
	249

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Information concerning the incidence of infectious disease is shown in the following statistical tables. Also included are tables showing the position in respect of diphtheria immunisation.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION IN HEALTH DIVISION 2.

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1951.

Age at 31.12.51, i.e., born in year ...	Under 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5 - 9 1942 - 46	10-14 1937-41	Total under 15 years
Number immunised ...	434	971	1041	844	1173	4872	4895	14030
*Estimated mid-year child population, 1950	<div style="text-align: center;"> Children under five 8073 </div>					<div style="text-align: center;"> Children 5 - 14 13128 </div>		21201
Percentage of child population in age groups in an immunised state ...	55.28%					74.40%		66.18%

* The Registrar General's estimate of child population at Mid Year 1951 has not yet been published and so the percentages have been worked out on the figure for Mid Year 1950.

LANCASTER CITY.

Number of individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the period.										Number of individuals who were given a re-inforcement injection, i.e., subsequent to complete course.				
Age at final injection										Age Group.				
0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	Total under 5 years	5-9	10-14	Total 5-14 years	Total 15 yrs. & over	0-4	5-9	10-14	Total under 15 yrs.	Total 15 yrs. & over
206	287	40	17	18	568	36	12	48	—	70	338	354	762	5

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED.												Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	over 65	Total	
Smallpox	—	3	6	8	12	57	5	1	—	1	—	—	93	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	204	377	30	9	5	4	—	—	1255	—
Measles (excluding Rubella)	42	143	201	240	34	43	—	—	—	—	—	1	189	—
Whooping Cough	13	31	25	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	13	17	42	34	112	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Encephalitis—Infective	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
„ „ Post Infective	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Dysentery	—	1	2	1	—	2	1	—	16	20	46	20	109	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	1	15	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria (contracted in England and Wales)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria (contracted abroad)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	2	1	4	—	14	—
Total	57	181	235	292	253	488	39	13	38	50	104	56	1806	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following tables show the incidence of tuberculosis over the past ten years, with details of the present year.

		CASES NOTIFIED.		DEATHS.	
		Respiratory.	Other Forms.	Respiratory.	Other Forms.
1942	...	35	11	20	5
1943	...	43	10	19	2
1944	...	40	14	20	6
1945	...	46	13	17	10
1946	...	52	9	25	4
1947	...	38	7	27	2
1948	...	66	11	22	3
1949	...	52	10	14	1
1950	...	46	9	23	3
1951	...	57	12	19	1

	Respiratory.			Other Forms.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
No. of Cases on Register 1.1.5	111	84	195	24	31	55
„ „ „ 31.12.51 ...	128	83	211	18	31	49

Notified cases and deaths in 1951:—

Age Periods	CASES NOTIFIED.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory		Other Forms		Respiratory		Other Forms	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
5—10 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—20 ...	6	6	2	—	—	1	—	—
20—25 ...	3	1	1	2	—	1	—	—
25—35 ...	8	4	—	2	2	3	—	—
35—45 ...	7	7	—	1	1	1	—	—
45—55 ...	6	2	2	—	2	2	—	—
55—65 ...	1	2	—	—	4	1	—	—
Over 65 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	34	23	6	6	10	9	1	—
	57		12		19		1	

The figures shown for Tuberculosis deaths in the above table are slightly at variance with the statistics given by the Registrar General, but the statistics quoted above correspond with the records of the County Medical Officer of Health.

STEPS TO COMBAT INFESTATION.

Only one special cleansing clinic is now operating and is at Thurnham House. This is administered by No. 2, Divisional Health Committee.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services and Home Helps are now administered by No. 2 Divisional Health Committee.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

No. of deaths of Infants under one year of age ...	...	28
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	...	38

Infant Deaths by Wards:—

Ward	Male	Females	Total
Castle ...	—	—	—
John o'Gaunt ..	2	1	3
Park ...	3	1	4
Queen's ...	4	1	5
St. Anne's ...	1	1	2
Scotforth ...	1	2	3
Skerton East ...	3	4	7
Skerton West ...	2	2	4

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE.	Under one week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	TOTAL.
Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis ...	3	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Prematurity ...	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Other causes ...	6	1	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Totals ...	18	2	3	—	23	1	2	1	1	28

PART II

Sanitary Circumstances
of the City

Annual Report of the
Senior Sanitary Inspector

F. SHAW, D.P.A., M.R.San.I., A.M.I.S.E.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE AREA

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure once again of submitting to you this section of the Annual Report dealing with the sanitary circumstances and sanitary administration of your area. Information concerning the numerous types of inspections made and the conditions found, together with information concerning the measures taken to supervise the preparation and distribution of food, is given in the various tables embodied in the report.

Unsatisfactory housing conditions continue to give rise to grave concern, but by "housing conditions" I mean something more than the present inadequate number of separately constructed dwellings. The recognition of the importance of providing, as speedily as possible, additional dwellings is fairly general and is prominent in the minds of those in authority and of the general public. But the equally urgent need, both on social and economic grounds, of arresting the decay of existing houses is very little understood or appreciated, no doubt because it is overshadowed by the big demand for new houses. Very little effort appears to have been made in the past at a national level to ascertain what proportion of this almost insatiable demand for new houses is the direct result of the lack of amenities and disrepair in existing houses.

In this respect a study of the numbers of applications for Council houses in relation to changes in the size of the City's population during the last few years is interesting. The estimated population of Lancaster in 1945 was 47,510 and the number of applicants on the waiting list for Corporation houses was 1,757. In mid year 1951 the estimated population was 51,220 and the number of applicants for Corporation houses had risen to 2,949, and this in spite of the fact that 835 additional dwellings had been erected in the period. Couple with this, the fact that for every new house now built a sum of £35 per year for subsidy has to be found out of public funds for the next sixty years, and the economic necessity of preserving existing houses becomes apparent. Although local authorities have legal powers to enforce a proper standard of repair and maintenance, this is not at present practicable because the rents of small dwellings have remained fixed by Statute since September, 1939, and the value of money has decreased with the general increase in prices, and the cost of house repairs has not lagged behind the general increase.

Clearly a broader and much more comprehensive view must be taken of the housing situation, and it seems to be absolutely incumbent on local authorities to make a correct assessment of housing needs in their areas having regard to all the facets of the problem, not least of which are rents and the conservation of all fertile land for the production of food.

The machinery provided for the decennial national population census is not suitable for the assessment of housing needs, and the most satisfactory way of doing it is by way of a local census directed solely to the collection of housing statistics and carried out once in every five years.

It is very pleasing to note once again that there was very little deliberate adulteration of food during the year, and in spite of certain difficulties some progress was made in improving premises used for the preparation and sale of food.

The steady improvement in the quality of ice-cream which has been noticeable since your Committee adopted the rigid standard for premises and equipment in 1947 was continued throughout the year. Out of 70 samples of ice-cream submitted for bacteriological examination, 61 were placed in grade 1, which means they were highly satisfactory; 6 in grade 2, which means they were satisfactory, and only 3 in grade 3. No samples were placed in grade 4.

The increase in the consumption of pasteurised milk continued during the year and over 62 per cent. of all milk sold in the City is now pasteurised. The average daily consumption of milk per head of the population increased from .65 pints to .68 pints.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the loyal service given by the staff of the Department.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

FREDERICK SHAW,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AT END OF 1951.

Privy Middens—No. of middens, 1. No. of closets attached to these middens, 1. No. of pail closets, 4. No. of dry ashpits, 6. No. of moveable ashbins, 14,440. No. of houses on water carriage system, 13,560. No. of fresh water closets, 17,649. No. of waste water closets, nil. Conversions during 1951, Nil.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS DURING 1951.

No. of premises visited, 12,074. Defects or nuisances—No. discovered, 901; No. abated, 1,061. No. of notices served—Informal, 366; Statutory, 191. Legal proceedings, 6.

TYPES OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

Complaints investigated	664
Rodent or insect pest infestation	37
Infectious disease enquiries	100
Food inspection	184
Miscellaneous Public Health inspections	919
Miscellaneous visits	1,378
Common lodging houses	8
Houses let-in-lodgings	—
Offensive trade premises	38
Butchers' shops and stores	116
Bakehouses	321
Ice cream premises	398
Fish fryers' premises	319
Food preparing premises	169
Other food premises, general	494
Dairies	75
Public Houses	120
Markets	4
Restaurants	160
Shops (Shops Act)	369
Theatres, cinemas, etc.	45
Slaughterhouses	566
Snack bars, soda fountains, etc.	129
Premises where animals kept	30
Pet Shops	2
Combustion Plants	30
Work Places	4

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED FOLLOWING
ACTION BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Repairs to Dwelling Houses.

Roofs repaired or stripped and renewed	...	...	56
External walls re-pointed	...	...	25
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	25
Eaves Gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	100
Chimney Stacks re-built	...	...	4
Yards and Passages pavements repaired or renewed	...	...	6
Ceilings re-plastered or repaired	...	...	10
Internal walls re-plastered or repaired	...	...	34
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	32
Doors	„	„	12
Floors	„	„	9
Fireplaces	„	„	17
Cooking ranges or stoves repaired or renewed	...	...	2
Wash Boilers repaired or renewed	...	...	1
Sinks renewed	...	...	2
Repairs to water supply systems	...	...	7
Repairs to staircases	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	11

Improvements in Registered Premises.

Structural improvements in	food-preparing premises	...	100	
„	„	food premises, general	...	57
„	„	factories	... ..	114
„	„	shops	... ..	2
„	„	combustion plants	...	1
„	„	dairies	... ..	3
„	„	miscellaneous	... ..	36

Drainage, Sanitary Accommodation, Etc.

Drains cleared from obstruction	...	...	91
Public Sewers cleared from obstruction	...	...	42
Drains re-laid or repaired	...	...	45
Sewers	„	„	4
Soil pipes, waste pipes, etc., repaired or renewed	...	...	13

Water Closets.

Additional W.C.'s provided in houses	...	...	...	4
Additional W.C.'s provided in other premises	...	...	...	13
" " " " factories	...	...	...	8
W.C. compartments re-built or repaired	...	...	...	19
W.C. basins renewed	...	...	...	31
W.C. cisterns renewed or repaired	...	...	...	23

Various.

Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	18
Additional dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	2
Dustbins renewed	...	...	...	...	30
Insanitary receptacles replaced	...	...	...	...	2
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	20
Nuisances in caravans, etc., abated	...	...	...	...	3

Issue of certificates of priority for supply of building materials, etc.

During the year 40 certificates of priority for the supply of timber were given to building contractors and others, and 5 letters were sent in support of applications for building licences for the execution of work at food premises.

SHOPS (Shops Act, 1950. Section 38).

Three hundred and sixty-nine inspections of shops were made during the year in connection with welfare facilities. Improvements to the sanitary accommodation were made at one shop and heating facilities provided at another.

OFFICES.

Much of the office accommodation, especially in the centre of the town is below modern standards for lighting, ventilation and amenities.

CAMPING SITES (OTHER THAN MILITARY).

Although no camping sites were licensed during the year the inspectors made 58 visits to sites which were either used for periods less than 42 consecutive days or were in use illegally.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year sanitary officers made 30 inspections of combustion plants in the City and made 84 observations of factory chimneys for the purpose of the Byelaws. One firm was warned concerning a smoke nuisance.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number of premises—5.

Types of offensive trades:—

Fellmonger	...	..	..	1
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	2
Rag and Bone Dealer	...	...	...	1
Tripe Boiler	...	...	...	1

All the offensive trades in the City were, generally speaking, carried on during the year without serious nuisance.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Details of the number of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors and of the number and type of contraventions found are given in the following tables:—

INSPECTIONS.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Without mechanical power	46	47	1	Nil
With mechanical power	220	194	8	Nil
Other premises	10	46	4	Nil
Total	276	287	13	Nil

DEFECTS FOUND

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .	1	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient ..	3	10	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	35	21	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	1	—	—	—
Total ...	41	34	—	3	—

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register—1.

Eight inspections were made of the only remaining common lodging house in the City. The keeper had to be warned on a number of occasions concerning contraventions of the Byelaws.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on Register—1,900.

The movement of population within the City makes it difficult to keep the record of houses let in lodgings up-to-date. Furthermore, strict compliance with the byelaw standards is not at present possible without affecting the programme for the construction of new houses.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.

Verbal warnings were given by the Sanitary Inspectors for the removal of 3 vans. The warnings were effective and no further action was necessary.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.

So far as present records show, there is no need for regulations.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.
RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

No. of premises in the district in which filling materials are manufactured, used or sold	4
No. of Inspections	4
No. of samples taken	1
The sample conformed to the legal standards.	

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

	Prefabricated Houses		Traditional Permanent Houses
	Temporary	Permanent	
(i.) By Local Authority ...	—	—	52
(ii.) By other Local Authorities ...	—	—	—
(iii.) By other bodies or persons ...	—	—	21 (by private individuals under licence)

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	184
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	375
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included in sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	35
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	138
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	30
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	74

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT THE SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	22
--	----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	Nil.
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil.
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	32
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	35
(b) By local authority in default of owners	1
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	70
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein . . .	123
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	574
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year	20
(c) (i) Number of cases of statutory overcrowding relieved during year	43
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such overcrowding	140

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

1. GENERAL.

The apparent demand for new houses, as shown by the number of applicants for corporation houses, has increased from 1,757 in 1945 to 3,063 at the end of 1951, and this in spite of the fact that 835 new houses were built in the period. Even if allowance is made for an increase in the population these statistics tend to reveal that lists of applicants for council houses are not a true measure of housing need. In view of the present high cost of building and high rate of subsidies it is economically important that more accurate means of assessing housing need should be adopted.

Disrepair of existing houses is widespread throughout the City and especially so in the case of tenanted houses. That this position should remain in the present degree six years after the end of hostilities is mainly due to the scarcity of building resources and high building costs coupled with low rents.

Circumstances compelled a recommencement of slum clearance on a very moderate scale during the year.

2. SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES.

- (a) That there is an insufficiency of separately constructed dwellings is evident from the number of households which are sharing a house, but the degree of insufficiency is not now known with any accuracy.
- (b) Particulars of any housing scheme—
 - (i) At the end of the year under review 226 council houses and 18 other houses were in course of erection.
 - (ii) Contemplated. In addition to those mentioned immediately above, plans have been prepared and approved by the Ministry of Local Government and Planning for the erection of a further 434 houses.
- (c) Actual or anticipated population changes.

The steady increase in population, particularly due to immigration, was sustained during the year.

3. OVERCROWDING.

- (a) Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the local authority which have been relieved during the year 10
- (b) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... Nil.

- (c) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding, e.g., causes:—

During the year under review some progress was made in the drive to abolish statutory overcrowding in the City, but out of the 20 new cases brought to light there was evidence in a few cases of some degree of deliberation. Legal proceedings were successfully instituted in two cases.

4. FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (a) Difficulties found in action under Public Health or Housing Acts.

The continuative scarcity of building resources during the year ruled out the practicable possibility of the execution of housing repairs on the much-needed scale, and consequently the service of notices had to be restricted to works required to abate serious nuisances.

- | | | |
|---|--------|----|
| (b) Number of houses which have not an adequate internal water supply | ... .. | 29 |
| (c) Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation | ... .. | 74 |

SANITARY CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS.

Routine inspections and visits upon complaint were made by the Sanitary Officers in connection with sanitary and washing facilities and arrangements for the serving and consumption of meals in schools.

During 1951 a few improvements were made, but the facilities for the serving and taking of meals in schools are still far from ideal.

Information concerning sanitary, drinking and washing arrangements generally is given below:—

Total No. of schools in City	... ..	33
No. of fresh water closets only	... ..	30
No. with trough closets	... ..	3
No. with unsatisfactory yard surfaces	... ..	10
No. with inadequate washing facilities	... ..	25
No. with inadequate drinking facilities	... ..	30
Improvements in Schools during 1951:—		
Hot water geysers provided	... ..	2
Additional wash basins provided	... ..	24
New or additional W.C.'s provided	... ..	8

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Forty-five inspections of cinemas were made in the course of the year, and a number of visits were paid during performances.

Generally speaking, all cinemas were maintained in a clean condition.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1. MILK SUPPLY.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950, and
Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Supervision of Distribution of Milk.

The task of supervising the distribution of milk has somewhat eased now that all milk sold by retail is bottled and the number of bottling establishments reduced. The tendency is still towards larger and fewer dairies, and no less than 73 per cent. of the City's milk supply is now bottled outside the City boundaries. During the year Sanitary Officers made a total of 75 inspections of the 8 dairies situated within the City.

Information concerning the average daily consumption of milk per head of the population and the amount of each grade sold is given below.

Average Daily Consumption of Milk

Description		Daily Consump- tion in Gallons		Per centum of Whole
Non-descript Raw Milk	...	438	...	10.11%
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	1102	...	25.43%
Pasteurised Milk	...	2137	...	49.31%
T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk	...	555	...	12.80%
Sterilised Milk	...	102	...	2.35%
Total		4334	...	100.00%

Average daily consumption in pints per head of population, .68 pints.

Quantity of Milk Bottled (in gallons)

		Amount bottled outside the City (in galls. per day)		Amount bottled in the City (in galls. per day)
Non-descript Raw Milk	...	343	...	95
Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	698	...	404
Pasteurised Milk	...	1685	...	452
T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk	...	330	...	225
Sterilised Milk	...	102	...	—
		3158	...	1176

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

**Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)
Regulation, 1949.**

Information concerning the number of licences issued under the

above-mentioned Regulations during 1951 is given below.

Tuberculin Tested Milk: Bottling, 3 Dealers other than bottlers, 46.

Pasteurised Milk: Pasteurising Plant, 1. Dealers, 38.

Sterilised Milk: Dealers, 22.

Sampling of Milk for Bacteriological and Biological, etc., Tests.

1. Tests for Tuberculous Milk.

Information concerning the number of samples and grades of milk submitted for biological tests for the presence of tubercle bacilli and the results of the tests is given in the following table.

	Nondescript Raw Milk	Tuberculin Tested Milk.
Total No. Taken ...	26	52
No. Negative ...	*25	*52
No. Positive ...	1	—
Per cent. Positive	3.85%	—

* Includes one sample where test was not completed

Sampling of Milk for good keeping quality and for evidence of adequate Pasteurisation or Sterilisation.

Information concerning the testing of milk for good keeping quality and for adequate heat treatment is given in the following table.

2. Samples of Milk taken for Methylene Blue and B.Coli Tests.

	Nondescript Raw Milk	Tuberculin Tested Milk.	Pasteurised Milk.	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	Sterilised Milk.
Total No. Taken	33	52	36	19	1
No. satisfactory	19	42	35	19	1
No. unsatisfactory	14	10	1	—	—
Per cent. ,,	42.42%	19.23%	2.73%	—	—

3. Samples of Milk taken for Phosphatase Test.

	Pasteurised Milk.	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.
Total No. Taken	36	19
No. satisfactory	35	19
No. unsatisfactory	1	—
Per cent. , , , , ,	2.73%	—

4. Samples of Sterilised Milk taken for Turbidity Test.

No. taken—4. Results satisfactory.

General Observations on Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

The keeping quality of nondescript raw milk as evidenced from the examination of samples by the Methylene Blue and B. Coli tests showed a further decline during the year. Over 42 per cent. of the samples examined failed to pass the tests in 1951 as against 26.47 per cent. in 1950 and 18.95 per cent. in 1949 the last year local authorities were responsible for the supervision of milk production. There was a slight decrease in the number of unsatisfactory Tuberculin Tested milk samples which rather tends to show that more attention is being given by the Ministry of Agriculture to the supervision of Tuberculin Tested milk at the expense of the nondescript raw milk.

The percentage of unsatisfactory Pasteurised milk samples fell from 5 per cent. in 1950 to 2.73 per cent. in 1951.

A study of the results of the examination of milk samples during the last few years shows conclusively that frequent routine inspections of farms and dairies by qualified officers raises the keeping quality of milk irrespective of the grade.

2. Bacteriological Examination of Ice Cream.

Samples of ice cream submitted for bacteriological examination during the year showed that the improvement obtained in recent years was continued during 1951. It will be seen from the table below that no samples were placed in Grade IV., and 61 samples out of 70 were placed in Grade I., and B.Coli was absent from all samples. In 1949, 10 out of 54 samples were placed in Grade IV., and B.Coli was found in 2.

No. of Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Decolourisation Test		B. Coli		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Absent Satisfactory	Present Unsatisfactory	1	2	3	4
70	67	3	70	—	61	6	3	—

2. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The following are particulars of meat inspection carried out by your Sanitary Officers during the year at the abattoir.

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected at abattoir: —

Cattle	...	...	...	3,062
Calves	...	...	...	2,865
Sheep	...	...	...	10,387
Pigs	...	...	...	3,056

Amount of meat condemned:—

(a) For tuberculosis:

			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Cattle	...	...	30	2	0	1
Calves	...	...	—	—	3	21
Sheep	...	...	—	—	—	—
Pigs	...	...	1	4	3	11
			31	7	3	5

(b) For other conditions:

			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Cattle	...	...	22	9	2	25
Calves	...	...	4	7	1	21
Sheep	...	...	3	0	2	18
Pigs	...	...	1	16	2	17
			31	14	1	25

PARTICULARS OF OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED DURING 1951.

352 visits were made to food shops and stores for the purpose of examining food and the following amounts of food were condemned as unfit for human consumption. In all cases the food was voluntarily surrendered and the question of legal proceedings did not arise.

Tinned Goods:

		Tins	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tinned Meat	...	528	—	18	2	5
Tinned Milk	...	802	—	8	2	4
Tinned Fish	...	136	—	1	0	1
Tinned Fruit	...	855	—	10	0	18
Tinned Vegetables	.	370	—	5	0	15
Tinned Miscellaneous		352	—	4	0	12
		3,043	2	7	1	27

Other Condemned Foodstuffs.

Almond Paste	...	...	...			1
Bacon	...	...	...		1	7
Butter	...	...	...	1	0	3
Cheese	...	...	...			10
Chicken	...	...	...		1	7
Chocolate	...	...	...			1
Fish (Fresh)	...	...	...	1	0	0
Fish (Cured)	...	...	...	5	0	1
Fish Cakes	...	...	...		2	22
Flour	...	...	...	7	2	4
Fruit (Preserved)	...	...	...			10
Fruit, Salad	...	...	...		2	20
Ham	...	...	...	1	1	4
Ham (Cooked)	...	...	...	5	0	4
Marshmallow	...	...	...			7
Meat (Fresh)	...	...	...	2	0	5
Peas	...	...	...			16
Plums	...	...	...		1	14
Plum Puddings	...	...	...			17
Pork	...	...	...			9
Sausages	...	...	...		2	14
Semolina	...	...	...			7
Tongue	...	...	...			6
				1	6	2
						21

Cress—70 boxes.
Danish Eggs—258.
Grape Fruit Juice—26 fl. ozs.

Orange Juice—3 gals.
Pineapples—36.

3. INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

During the year the following number of inspections were made of the various food premises:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	321
Butchers shops	...	...	...	...	116
Meat stores, Abattoir, etc	...	...	...	...	566
Fish fryers	...	...	...	...	319
Restaurant kitchens, etc.	...	...	...	...	160
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	398
Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	4
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	494
Dairies	...	...	...	...	75
Snack Bars, etc.	...	...	...	...	45
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	120

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FOOD PREMISES.

Steady but not spectacular progress was made during the year in the Department's endeavours to raise the standards of buildings and equipment used for the preparation and handling of food. Frequent routine inspections by the Sanitary Officers achieve far better results than sporadic publicity campaigns.

A Clean Food Exhibition was held in the Ashton Hall during the year but although well laid and very well supported by the manufacturers of equipment the public attendance was below expectations.

SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS FOR ADULTERATION, ETC.

The following tables indicate the number and type of samples of food and drugs submited for analysis during the year.

Milk.

No. of Samples Taken	No. of poor quality (not adulterated)	Deficient. Legal proceedings not considered warranted.	Obviously Adulterated
Formal 139	24	3	—

	Milk Fat.	Non-fatty Solids.	Water.
Average for the year ...	3.73%	8.50%	88.77%
Legal minimum standards ...	3.00%	8.50%	88.50%

Ice Cream.

No. of Samples Taken	Under 5.0%	5.0% - 7.5%	7.5% - 10.0%	Over 10.0%
18	—	3	7	8

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

Food or Drug.	No. of Samples taken.	Not genuine
Almonds, Ground	1	—
Apple Crush	1	—
Apple Pies	1	—
Baking Powder	2	—
Batter Mixture	1	—
Beetroot, Pickled	1	—
Brandy	2	—
Butter	1	—
Butter, Peanut	1	—
Cheese	1	—
Cherries, Glaced	1	—
Chocolate Blancmange	1	—
Cocoa	1	—
Coffee	1	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	2	—
Cream, fresh	1	—
Custard Powder	1	—
Epsom Salts	1	—
Fat, Cooking	1	—
Figs, Syrups of	1	—
Flour, Soya	1	—
Flour, Self Raising	2	—
Fruit Mixture	1	—
Fruit Pudding Mixture	1	—
Garden Mint	1	—
Golden Raising Powder	1	—
Gin, Dry	3	—
Jam	1	—
Honey	1	—
Jam, Strawberry	1	—
Lemon Essence	1	—
Lemon Curd	1	—
Lemon Squash	1	—
Margarine	1	—
Mincemeat	1	—
Mustard	1	—
Oil, Castor	2	—
Oil, Olive	2	—
Pepper, Compound	2	—
Pepper, White	1	—
Potato Crisps	3	—
Rum	2	—
Salad Cream	1	—
Sandwich Spread	1	—
Salmon, Fresh	3	—
Salmon, Cooked	1	—
Salmon Paste	1	—
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	1	—
Sausages, Beef	1	—

Sausages, Pork	...	...	...	1	—
Sherry	...	...	...	1	—
Sponge Mixture	...	...	...	1	—
Suet, Beef	...	...	...	1	—
Synthetic Cream	...	...	...	1	—
Tablets of Aspirin	...	...	...	1	—
Tablets of Sacharin	...	...	...	2	—
Tea, Blended	...	...	...	1	—
Tomato Ketchup	...	...	...	1	—
Vinegar, Malt	...	...	...	3	—
Whisky	...	...	...	3	—
Wine, Port Type	...	...	...	1	—

80

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 92, 93 and 94.

Legal proceedings were taken in 4 instances for non-compliance with Abatement Orders, and in all cases Nuisance Orders were made.

Housing Act, 1936. Section 59.

In 2 cases where the City Council considered there was a degree of deliberateness in the overcrowding, legal proceedings were taken.

In the first case a fine of 20/-d. and costs was imposed, and in the second case the magistrates granted an absolute discharge on payment of 4/-d. and costs.

WATER SUPPLY.

(a) No alterations in the source of supply of water were made during the year. The water, which is partly moorland surface water from the Council's own catchment area, and partly from Manchester's Thirlmere supply, is subjected to mechanical filtration and chlorination.

(b) 13,538 dwelling houses have an internal piped supply; 15 have an individual piped supply which is situated in buildings at the rear of the houses; one block of seven houses and another block of three houses rely on a common standpipe for each block. One house is supplied by a spring, one from a stream, and one is reliant on rain water. These latter houses are situated in the rural part of the area, and it has not been reasonably practicable to provide a piped supply.

SAMPLING OF TAP WATER.

(c) Nine samples of tap water from houses were submitted for analysis and twenty-one for bacteriological examination. The reports, abstracts of which are given in the following tables, indicate that the supply was satisfactory.

Chemical examination of tap water:—

Test.	7.2.51	7.2.51	7.2.51	7.2.51	19.6.51	19.6.51	19.6.51	17.10.51	17.10.51	17.10.51
Colour ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Turbidity ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen Absorbed .	·022	·031	·025	·030	·021	·077	·087	·147	·132	
Free and Saline Ammonia ...	Trace	Trace	Trace	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	Trace	Nil	Trace	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trace	Trace	·007	
Nitrous Nitrogen ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Nitric Nitrogen ...	·05	·07	·058	·040	·041	·051	·045	·033	·073	
Chlorides ...	1·0	1·0	1·1	0·9	1·0	1·1	1·1	1·0	1·0	
Hardness, Temp.	0·5	0·5	Nil	1·0	1·0	1·0	0·5	0·5	Nil	
Clarke's Perm't	3·0	3·5	3·5	3·0	3·0	3·0	3·5	3·0	3·0	
Method Total	3·5	4·0	3·5	4·0	4·0	4·0	4·0	3·5	3·0	
Reaction, pH ...	7·0	6·8	6·2	7·6	7·4	8·2	7·6	8·8	7·4	
Solids in solution ...	4·0	3·0	5·0	5·0	7·0	5·0	5·0	4·0	7·0	
Action on Lead ...	·03	·02	·02	·01	under	under	under	under	under	
					·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	

EXTRACTS FROM BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF TAP WATER REPORTS.

Date.	Aerobic micro-organisms growing in yeastral agar In 2 days at 37°c.	Probable No. of coliform organisms per 100 c.c. of water	Ward sample taken	Remarks
7-2-51	Nil.	Nil.	Park	
„	Nil.	Nil.	Park	
„	1	Nil.	Park	
28-3-51	Nil.	Nil.	Scotforth	
„	Nil.	Nil.	Scotforth	
„	35	Nil.	Scotforth	
25-4-51	2	Nil.	Scotforth	
„	Nil.	Nil.	Scotforth	
„	Nil.	Nil.	Skerton W.	
7-5-51	3	Nil.	Park	
„	7	Nil.	Park	
„	4	Nil.	Scotforth	
19-6-51	Nil.	Nil.	Queens	
„	Nil.	Nil.	Queens	
„	Nil.	Nil.	J.O.G.	
30-8-51	1	Nil.	J.O.G.	
„	20	1	J.O.G.	
„	Nil.	5	Park	
17-10-51	1	Nil.	Park	
„	Nil.	Nil.	J.O.G.	
„	Nil.	Nil.	Skerton W.	

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH WATER

Ten samples of Swimming Bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination and extracts from the reports are given below:—

Date.	Aerobic micro-organisms growing in yeastral agar <u>in 2 days</u> at 37°C.	Probable No. of coliform organisms per 100 c.c. of water.	Bath from which sample was taken.	Remarks.
25-4-51	Over 10,000	4	Corp'n Minor Plunge	
,,	Over 10,000	Nil.	Corp'n Major Plunge	
7-5-51	16	Nil.	Corp'n Minor Plunge	
,,	Spreading Growth	Nil.	Corp'n Major Plunge	
,,	Nil.	Nil.	L.R.G.S.	
19-6-51	230	Nil.	L.R.G.S.	
,,	34	Nil.	Corp'n Minor Plunge	
,,	5	Nil.	Corp'n Major Plunge	
10-9-51	100	1	Corp'n Minor Plunge	
,,	100	1	Corp'n Major Plunge	

ADMINISTRATION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Details of the premises visited, number found to be infested, and information concerning treatment are given in the following tables:—

INSPECTIONS

Complaints received and investigated.		Infestations found as a result of complaints.		Routine Inspections.	Infestations found as a result of routine inspections.		No of re-inspections and re-visits
Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice		Rats	Mice	
82	72	38	66	151	20	25	1996

TREATMENT OF INFESTED PREMISES

No. of traps set.		Pre-baits laid.		Post-baits laid.		Poison baits laid.		Test baits laid.	
Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice
8	5	3990	20379	—	75	1112	9715	—	—

PREMISES CLEARED, Etc.

Premises cleared of rats	Premises cleared of mice.	No of drains tested	Drains found to be defective
56	75	34	7

SEWER TREATMENT.

Total No. of Manholes in City	Treat-ments of Manholes	Baits Laid		Results					
				Pre-baits			Poison		
		Pre-baits	Poison	Complete Takes	Partial Takes	No Takes	Complete Takes	Partial Takes	No Takes
1442	*1567	1567	330	180	162	1225	17	280	33

* This figure comprises 1337 manholes receiving a first treatment and 230 receiving a second treatment.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES, Etc.

Information concerning the disinfection and disinfestation of premises and articles carried out during the year is given in the following tables:—

DISINFECTION (Premises)

Premises Disinfected.			Single Rooms Disinfected.		
No. of Whole Houses.	No. of Ships.	No. of other Premises	In Houses.	In Ships.	In other Premises.
80	Nil	1	86	Nil	1

DISINFECTION (Books and other Articles)

Books Disinfected.		Other Articles.	Articles Destroyed.	
Public Library.	Private Library.		Books.	Other Articles.
185	10	11	6	9

INSECT PEST CONTROL

Thirty-two houses, 10 Council owned and 22 others, 7 other premises and 11 single rooms were disinfested by means of liquid insecticides, and 108 vans of furniture were fumigated with HCN during re-housing operations. Fuller information is given in the table below.

Type of premises treated.	Type of Infestation.							Single Rooms
	Bugs	Fleas	Flies	Ants	Cock-eroaches	Moths	Others	
Corporation Houses ...	2 5 rooms	3 11 rooms		1 5 rooms	4 7 rooms			3
Other Houses ...	9 33 rooms	1 2 rooms		5 15 rooms	4 7 rooms		3 24 rooms	6
Other Premises .			2		5 13 rooms			2
Totals ...	11 38 rooms	4 13 rooms	2	6 20 rooms	13 27 rooms		3 24 rooms	11

PART III

PORT HEALTH

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

There were no notifications of infectious disease on board ship.

In two instances it was necessary to give verbal warnings for minor contraventions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Port Health Regulations, but, generally speaking, all ships inspected were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Number of Inspections—14.

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